

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 12, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, continue, we beseech Thee, Thy spiritual gifts, and inspire us to seek Thee more diligently, that we may get nearer to Thee and empty ourselves of all selfish and ignoble desires; that we may bring our homes nearer the ideal; that the genius of our Government may more and more obtain; that by the force of our example we may lift the world to a higher standard of living, in Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 9, 1911, was read and approved.

## SEAL FISHERIES IN ALASKA.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I desire to make a privileged report on House resolution 73.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House resolution 73.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish for the use and the information of the House of Representatives copies of all letters received, reports, and documents from his agents in charge of the seal islands of Alaska, together with copies of all instructions given to those officials aforesaid since January 1, 1904, up to date; also, copies of any and all letters addressed to him by citizens of the United States, or referred to him by the President or the Attorney General, which relate to the condition and management of the fur-seal herd, the conduct of the officers of the Government in charge of it, and the conduct of the work of the lessees on the seal islands aforesaid, since January 1, 1904, up to date.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the reading of the report.

The SPEAKER. There is an amendment also.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Yes; I ask for the reading of the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out, in lines 7, 8, 9, and 10, the words "also copies of any and all letters addressed to him by citizens of the United States or referred to him by the President or the Attorney General."

Mr. MADDEN. What is that in connection with, Mr. Speaker? I would like to ask the gentleman from New York what that is.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

Mr. MADDEN. Maybe the gentleman from New York might be able to answer the question I ask.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the question he desires an answer to.

Mr. MADDEN. I desire to know what is referred to. He says, "copies of all letters by any citizens of the United States." What does it mean?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that it means striking out of the resolution that part of it which calls for the production of letters coming to the President or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from private citizens, and leaves the resolution in its amended form refer only to the official communications between the head of the department and his agents on those islands.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report (H. Rept. 29).

The Clerk read as follows:

## SEAL FISHERIES IN ALASKA.

Mr. HARRISON of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report (to accompany H. Res. 73):

The Committee on Ways and Means report back House resolution 73 as amended by striking out all after the word "date," in line 7, down to and including the words "Attorney General," on line 10, and recommend that the resolution as amended be passed.

The subject matter involved in this resolution has been before the House several times of late years and has been referred to in many hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, as well as before a committee of the Senate.

The fur seal fisheries are confined to the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. They have been reduced in numbers almost to the point of extinction. The herd of Russia to-day consists of not more than 20,000 seals. It is confined to the Kommandor Islands, off the Kamchatka coast, in the Bering Sea. The Japanese herd is a small nucleus of less than 10,000 seals, which exists on Robbins Reef, Okotsk Sea. The Alaskan herd is confined to the Pribilof Islands, belonging to the United States, in the Bering Sea, and consists of less than 50,000 seals. All of these herds are practically commercially ruined. Japan has been so placed with her herd ever since 1898; Russia has been so placed with hers since 1906; and we are nearly in the same position.

The fur seal herd of Alaska is reported to be at this time on the verge of extinction, and there is reason to believe that nothing can save it from complete extinction unless an immediate and radical change in the existing rules and regulations is made which govern its slaughter by the hands of man in the sea and on the land.

The United States and Great Britain have recently entered into an agreement by which the butchery of the seals may be temporarily suspended, but this will be of little avail unless the pelagic sealing by the ships of other nations can be stopped. Existing treaties and laws do not permit us to interfere with the sealing ships of other nations outside of the 3-mile limit, and it is many miles out to the sea where the butchery of the female seals is done by foreign sealers. But the purpose of this resolution is to ascertain the facts as to the conduct of the killing of the seals on our own islands. Many charges of official neglect and malfeasance have been made in recent years, first, against the lessees of our Government, and this year against our Government itself, to the effect that our herd of seals was being unmercifully butchered, without regard for existing laws and regulations of the department. No official answers have been made to these charges. On April 30 of last year the killing of our fur seals was taken out of the hands of the lessees (the North American Commercial Co.) and the sole responsibility was placed upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by a law which passed the House on April 18, 1910, but that law made the killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands by the agents of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, subject to certain regulations of the department, and thus provided that none but male seals should be killed and that no seals should be killed under 2 years of age. In February of this year Dr. William T. Hornaday, of New York, representing the Camp Fire Club, and other gentlemen appeared before a Senate committee and charged that the fur seal herd had been unmercifully butchered last summer by the agents of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, without regard to sex and age.

At this hour it is imperative, before we go into a thorough review of the causes which have resulted in the dwindling of our magnificent public property on the seal islands of Alaska, to have in the possession of the House complete copies of the official records of our agents charged with the care and the conservation. A loss of 4,500,000 fur seals from our herd since 1882-83, so that to-day it numbers less than 50,000 animals, and is actually commercially ruined, makes it most desirable to have before the House the records of this great destruction of our natural resources.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. It is privileged.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. When this resolution was before the committee I interposed no objection to it, except to suggest that the resolution be put in the shape in which it is now amended; but it occurred to me later that this might be a very inopportune time to call for this correspondence.

Of course the Members of the House know that for a dozen or more years the Congress of the United States has endeavored to frame some measure by which we might stop pelagic sealing and the destruction of the seal herd. Just at this moment commissioners from Russia and Japan and Great Britain are here in Washington in consultation with representatives of the United States with a view to framing some sort of a treaty or agreement by which the seal herds may be preserved, and it might be unfortunate to publish the correspondence of the Government upon that subject while this commission is in session. It might not aid in accomplishing what every Member of the House and of Congress on both sides must desire, and that is the preservation of the herds.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is proposed to be amended by the committee striking out the request for letters addressed to the President or Attorney General by citizens of the United States. In view of the fact that there has been a charge, I think quite generally published, brought by private citizens, that there has been an illegal destruction of pups—pup seals—in that country, I would ask the gentleman what this resolution, without the amendments, will reveal, if anything?

Mr. PAYNE. It will reveal the correspondence between the officials of the United States on this subject, which covers the whole question and does bring out certain information which came to the Committee on Ways and Means through letters addressed to the department, which were so scandalous that the committee unanimously resolved not to have them printed.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the gentleman mean by "scandalous" that they were untrue?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes; grossly untrue, and containing gross attacks upon Members of both Houses, which were disapproved by members of the committee on both sides. Public documents showed that they were untrue. Some of the gentlemen attacked have since died.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman, then, does not believe this resolution as amended will bring out any material facts to the House?

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, I certainly do. I think it will bring out all the material facts, and it will not bring out that immaterial, scandalous matter.



Now, I would suggest to my colleague whether it would not be well still further to amend this resolution by putting in the words, "If not incompatible with the public interest."

After these negotiations are over, which will not be long, I have no objection to passing this resolution as it is; but just at this time, when the matter is before the representatives of these great powers that have been offending in this matter, together with the representatives of the United States, my question is whether it would not be better to put in that clause, "If not incompatible with the public interest."

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, in substance the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], my colleague, and I are in agreement that all Members of the House on both sides are desirous of putting an end to the destruction of our fur-seal herd; but I can not follow the gentleman in his line of argument as to the possible effect of the adoption of this resolution upon the negotiations now pending in the Department of State. Every time it has been proposed to investigate the conduct of the destruction of our fur-seal herd the plea has been raised by somebody connected with the administration that we were just about to enter into treaty regulations which would be endangered by the publication of correspondence and statements concerning these matters. Every time that has been brought forward it has served to put an end for the time being to the proposition to investigate these matters. I, for one, think the time has come to put a stop to the use of that argument as an excuse. I think now is the best time to begin an investigation of the conduct by the Department of Commerce and Labor of matters relating to the fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands.

What is it that is going on in the Department of State to-day? It is not the same old thing that was going on for 10 years and that finally led to the adoption in February of this year of the so-called Hay-Elliott treaty, by which Canada agreed to cooperate with the United States in the regulation of the destruction of the seals on the Pribilof Islands and in the waters around those islands, by which agreement Canada is to receive a certain proportion of the seals when the killing is resumed 10 years hence. But that does not refer to Japan and Russia, the other two parties in interest, and the facts to be elicited by this resolution have no bearing upon the conduct of Japan and Russia in the premises. Japan and Russia are interested in destroying the seals outside of the 3-mile limit, whereas the purpose of this resolution is to ascertain the conduct of our Department of Commerce and Labor in the killing of the seals on the islands—two entirely distinct purposes. The one conflicts in no way with the other, and should not be used as an excuse to put a stop to this investigation again. For that reason I can not agree with my colleague in his line of reasoning.

Now, in view of the long report which was read to the House, I can see no further purpose in debating this subject, unless some gentleman on the other side of the House desires to have time yielded to him.

Mr. PAYNE. Just one moment. I was not aware that any investigation had ever been thwarted by the department. We have had this matter up before the Committee on Ways and Means every two years, ever since I have been a Member, for 24 years. We have had various investigations, and there have been a great many volumes printed upon the subject, giving us information especially upon the subject of pelagic sealing, which has been engaged in not only by Russia and Japan but by the Canadians, and the endeavor of the United States, of course, has been to stop the pelagic sealing. This law was passed only two years ago, according to my recollection.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Last year.

Mr. PAYNE. Last year. That authorized the Department of Commerce and Labor to regulate the killing of the fur seals on the islands. Before that it was done under contract, and under that contract the United States was powerless to regulate it. Now, if it is only desired to inquire into what the Department of Commerce and Labor has done, I have not the slightest objection, and I do not see how that can interfere in any way with this proposed treaty, but I do not want to bring out anything that is confidential, from which our opponents in these negotiations may get some aid and comfort, and perhaps thwart the treaty. That is my only object and my only desire.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. This is a very important question, and has been thrashed out here a dozen times, and yet nobody seems ever to understand it. It is of a good deal of importance.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. With pleasure.

Mr. MANN. As to the scope of the resolution, perhaps the opinion of the gentleman may have some weight, as it ought to have in the department, in determining what the resolution

covers. I notice that the resolution says that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall furnish information, and so forth, in reference to documents, letters, and reports from his agents in charge of the seal islands of Alaska. I suppose that means the Government agents under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois is aware that since the 30th of last April the killing of the fur seals has been conducted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through his agents; that the law we passed a little more than a year ago terminated the lease of the North American Commercial Co. and gave it into the hands of the department, so that the agents have been in charge of this killing.

Mr. MANN. I understand that the agents of the Government are the agents of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Oh, that is a mere quibble. It means exactly the same thing.

Mr. MANN. Very well, if that is a mere quibble, what I wanted to get at is whether that is the same thing or not. A large share of the work in reference to the Pribilof Islands has been carried on in the past by the Revenue-Cutter Service under directions of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the Treasury Department, to which department the Revenue-Cutter Service is attached. Does it cover those?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Well, the gentleman from Illinois must see the distinction that I tried to point out a few moments ago. The work of the Revenue-Cutter Service relates to the seizure of vessels that are infringing upon the 3-mile limit, and it is an attempt to put an end to the pelagic sealing.

Mr. MANN. Oh, well, the gentleman is mistaken in a way about that. The directions of the Department of Commerce and Labor in reference to the seal islands of Alaska go away beyond the matter of the killing of the seals within the 3-mile limit.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. We would be glad to have all the information they will give us.

Mr. MANN. Well, that is all right. Now, let me ask the gentleman a further question. A few years ago the Department of Commerce and Labor sent a commission to Alaska, and, if my memory is correct, one of the commission was the fish commissioner, another was the solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor. A considerable amount of work was done, and I think it was published. Is it the intention to have that now republished?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. I think that would be advisable, as the basis of an investigation of this whole business.

Mr. MANN. What is the object of publishing a volume one year, and then, when it is still available, republishing it in another form another year?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. It is only a part of the record. It is incomplete, because no publication of facts has been made for the last two years.

Mr. MANN. Well, I question the desirability or the economy of publishing a thing two or three times.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from New York think that this resolution will bring out any facts other than those we already have in public documents?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. I would say to the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Speaker, that as I understand the purpose of his question it is the complement of the question he asked my colleague from New York [Mr. PAYNE], the former chairman of the committee, and I am in substantial agreement with the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] that letters written by private individuals to the President and to the Department of Commerce and Labor, while they may or may not contain much of value, are not necessarily included in the scope of this investigation. Those gentlemen are at liberty to present their charges to the Committee on Ways and Means, and I hope that they will do so and that when those charges are submitted due consideration will be given them by the committee and, if necessary, hearings of the committee will be held in order to entertain them and pass upon them.

Mr. MURDOCK. Then, if I understand the gentleman correctly, the information which will be elicited by this resolution will be incidental to a larger investigation.

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Yes; if it transpires that there is something to investigate, which I for one believe there is.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the gentleman really believe this resolution will elicit information other than that he already has access to in public documents?

Mr. HARRISON of New York. Yes; I believe that for the last two years facts of great value will be produced. Mr.

Speaker, if no other gentleman desires to be heard, I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment recommended by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON of New York, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1149. An act permitting the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the St. Croix River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

S. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver two condemned cannon to the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### Senate concurrent resolution 2.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed 3,500 copies of Bulletin No. 30, in two parts, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, entitled "Handbook of American Indians," of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

#### SENATE BILL AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill and resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver two condemned cannon to the Grand Army of the Republic; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1149. An act permitting the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the St. Croix River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### Senate concurrent resolution 2.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed 3,500 copies of Bulletin No. 30, in two parts, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, entitled "Handbook of American Indians," of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Bureau of American Ethnology;

to the Committee on Printing.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING, COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a privileged resolution, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina presents a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 136.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business during the Sixty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report (H. Rept. 31) to accompany House resolution 136.

The Committee on Printing, having under consideration House resolution (H. Res. 136) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to have printing and binding done, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING, COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 138.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business during the Sixty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report (H. Rept. 30) to accompany House resolution 138.

The Committee on Printing having had under consideration House resolution (H. Res. 138) providing for the necessary printing and binding for the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department during the Sixty-second Congress, reports the same back to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to agreeing to the resolution, but, after all, is it privileged? It seems to me it would require unanimous consent.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, the rule is that anything reported from the Committee on Printing in regard to printing is privileged. Any printing for Congress reported by the Committee on Printing is privileged, in my opinion.

Mr. CANNON. That would be printing for the use of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes the gentleman from South Carolina to restate his proposition, as the Chair did not hear it.

Mr. FINLEY. I will state that any resolution reported in regard to printing for either House of Congress—and I take it that that would include the committees—is privileged, in my opinion. It has been so held heretofore.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman may be right. This authorizes a committee to have printing and binding done, and that is usually done by unanimous consent.

Mr. FINLEY. I think the gentleman from Illinois is in error.

Mr. CANNON. Well, having made the protest so that if it is not privileged it may not go into a precedent, I have no objection, and withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois withdraws the point of order. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 137.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Education be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business during the Sixty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report (H. Rept. 32) to accompany House resolution 137.

The Committee on Printing, have under consideration House resolution (H. Res. 137) authorizing the Committee on Education to have printing and binding done, reports the same back to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a report (H. Rept. 33) from the Committee on the Territories recommending the passage of a substitute for House joint resolution 14, and I also desire to submit along with it the views of the minority on the substitute resolution, and to give notice that I will move to take up this resolution on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia offers a privileged resolution, which is ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution 14, approving the constitutions formed by the constitutional conventions of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. I do.

Mr. MANN. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he reports a new resolution or House joint resolution 14 with an amendment?

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. House joint resolution 14 with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll of committees.

During the call,

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, is this a continuance of the call of committees?

The SPEAKER. Yes; it is a continuance of it. The Clerk will proceed with the call.

During the call,

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. I understood the Speaker the other day to rule that he would take official notice of the fact that there was nothing on the calendar which could be taken up on call of the committees. If that be the case, I direct his attention now to the fact that there is nothing now on the calendar which can be taken up on call of committees to-day.



The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that he has not looked the matter up in the last day or two, but it was the Chair's understanding that there were a couple of small matters on the calendar.

Mr. MANN. There are matters on the Union Calendar, but it is not in order to call up anything on the Union Calendar on the call of committees.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is aware of that fact. If there is no business on the calendar the call will not proceed further.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 123, noes 74.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 131, nays 83, answered "present" 12, not voting 159, as follows:

#### YEAS—131.

Adamson	Ferris	Kitchin	Sabbath
Alexander	Fields	Korbly	Shackleford
Bartlett	Flood, Va.	Legare	Sharp
Bathrick	Floyd, Ark.	Lever	Sheppard
Beall, Tex.	Fowler	Lewis	Sherley
Bell, Ga.	Garner	Lloyd	Sherwood
Berger	Garrett	Lobeck	Sims
Borland	Godwin, N. C.	McDermott	Sisson
Brantley	Goodwin, Ark.	McGillcuddy	Smith, N. Y.
Buchanan	Gould	Macon	Smith, Tex.
Bulkley	Graham	Maguire, Nebr.	Stedman
Burke, Wis.	Gregg, Pa.	Martin, Colo.	Stephens, Miss.
Burleson	Gregg, Tex.	Moon, Tenn.	Stephens, Tex.
Burnett	Hamlin	Morrison	Stone
Byrnes, Tenn.	Hammond	Murray	Sulzer
Callaway	Hardwick	Oldfield	Sweet
Candler	Hardy	O'Shaunessy	Talbot, Md.
Carter	Harrison, Miss.	Padgett	Talcott, N. Y.
Claypool	Harrison, N. Y.	Page	Taylor, Ala.
Clayton	Hay	Pepper	Taylor, Colo.
Cline	Heffin	Peters	Thayer
Collier	Helm	Pou	Thomas
Connell	Henry, Tex.	Rainey	Tribble
Cox, Ind.	Holland	Raker	Turnbull
Cullop	Houston	Randell, Tex.	Tuttle
Daugherty	Howard	Rauch	Underwood
Davis, W. Va.	Hughes, Ga.	Reilly	Watkins
Dent	Hughes, N. J.	Richardson	Webb
Dickinson	Hull	Roddenberry	Wickliffe
Dickson, Miss.	Humphreys, Miss.	Rothermel	Wilson, Pa.
Dixon, Ind.	Jacoway	Rubey	Witherspoon
Dupre	Johnson, Ky.	Rucker, Colo.	Young, Tex.
Edwards	Jones	Russell	

#### NAYS—83.

Anderson, Minn.	Greene	Loud	Roberts, Mass.
Anderson, Ohio	Guernsey	McCreary	Roberts, Nev.
Austin	Hanna	McKinney	Sells
Burke, S. Dak.	Haugen	McLaughlin	Sloan
Campbell	Helgesen	Madden	Steenerson
Cannon	Henry, Conn.	Madison	Stevens, Minn.
Catlin	Hill	Malby	Switzer
Cooper	Hinds	Mann	Taylor, Ohio
Copley	Howell	Martin, S. Dak.	Thistlewood
Crago	Howland	Miller	Towner
Crumpacker	Hubbard	Mondell	Utter
Danforth	Jackson	Morgan	Volstead
Dodds	Kahn	Murdock	Warburton
Dyer	Kendall	Nelson	Wedemeyer
Esch	Kennedy	Norris	Weeks
Farr	Kent	Payne	Willis
Focht	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Pickett	Wilson, Ill.
French	Knowland	Porter	Woods, Iowa
Gardner, Mass.	Lawrence	Pray	Young, Kans.
Gillett	Lenroot	Prince	Young, Mich.
Good	Lindbergh	Rees	

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12.

Andrus	Dwight	James	Prouty
Barchfeld	Foster, Ill.	Kindred	Rouse
Booher	Hayes	Kipp	Slayden

#### NOT VOTING—159.

Adair	Brown	Davis, Minn.	Fordney
Aiken, S. C.	Burke, Pa.	De Forest	Fornes
Akin, N. Y.	Butler	Denver	Foss
Allen	Byrnes, S. C.	Dies	Foster, Vt.
Ames	Calder	Difenderfer	Francis
Ansberry	Cantrill	Donohoe	Fuller
Anthony	Carlin	Doremus	Gallagher
Ashbrook	Cary	Doughton	Gardner, N. J.
Ayers	Clark, Fla.	Draper	George
Barnhart	Conry	Driscoll, D. A.	Glass
Bartholdt	Covington	Driscoll, M. E.	Goeke
Bates	Cox, Ohio	Ellerbe	Goldfogle
Bingham	Cravens	Estopinal	Gordon
Blackmon	Curley	Evans	Gray
Boehne	Currier	Fairchild	Griest
Bowman	Dalzell	Faison	Gudger
Bradley	Davenport	Finley	Hamill
Broussard	Davidson	Fitzgerald	Hamilton, Mich.

Hamilton, W. Va.	Lee, Ga.	Morse, Wis.	Simmons
Harris	Lee, Pa.	Moss, Ind.	Slemp
Hartman	Levy	Mott	Small
Hawley	Lindsay	Needham	Smith, J. M. C.
Heald	Linthicum	Nye	Smith, Saml. W.
Hensley	Littlepage	Olmsted	Sparkman
Higgins	Littleton	Palmer	Speer
Hobson	Longworth	Parran	Stack
Hughes, W. Va.	Loudenslager	Patten, N. Y.	Stanley
Humphrey, Wash.	McCall	Patton, Pa.	Stephens, Cal.
Johnson, S. C.	McCoy	Plumley	Sterling
Kinkaid, N. J.	McGuire, Okla.	Post	Sulloway
Konig	McHenry	Powers	Tilson
Konop	McKinley	Pujo	Townsend
Kopp	McMorran	Ransdell, La.	Underhill
Lafayette	Maher	Redfield	Vreeland
La Follette	Matthews	Riordan	Whitacre
Lamb	Mays	Robinson	White
Langham	Mitchell	Rodenberg	Wilder
Langley	Moon, Pa.	Rucker, Mo.	Wilson, N. Y.
Latta	Moore, Pa.	Saunders	Wood, N. J.
	Moore, Tex.	Scully	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For this session:

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. ANDRUS.

Mr. PUJO with Mr. McMorran (transferable).

Mr. FARNES with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. CURRIER.

Until further notice:

Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. LONGWORTH.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. CURLEY with Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. HARTMAN.

Mr. DIFENDERFER with Mr. HAWLEY.

Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. McCALL.

Mr. CARLIN with Mr. HEALD.

Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOOHER with Mr. SULLOWAY.

Mr. FRANCIS with Mr. STERLING.

Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. SPEER.

Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. RODENBERG.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. LITTLETON with Mr. DWIGHT.

Mr. LEVY with Mr. SLEMP.

Mr. McCoy with Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GORDON with Mr. AKIN of New York.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. AMES.

Mr. COX of Ohio with Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. HENSLEY with Mr. BOWMAN.

Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri with Mr. NYE.

Mr. TOWNSEND with Mr. DAVIDSON.

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota.

Mr. FAISON with Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. FOSS.

Mr. GEORGE with Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey.

Mr. ROBINSON with Mr. FORDNEY.

Mr. KIPP with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. JAMES with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. PATTEN of New York with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. KINDRED with Mr. HIGGINS.

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. DE FOREST.

Mr. GLASS with Mr. FOSTER of Vermont.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. LAFAE.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois with Mr. KOPP.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. BARNHART with Mr. SIMMONS.

Mr. DENVER with Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. TILSON.

Mr. ELLERBE with Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. CRAVENS with Mr. LOUDENSLAGER.

Mr. BOEHNE with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.

Mr. AYRES with Mr. LAFFERTY.

Mr. ANSBERRY with Mr. LA FOLLETTE.

Mr. STANLEY with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.

Mr. MOSS of Indiana with Mr. MCKINLEY.

Mr. KINKAD of New Jersey with Mr. MITCHELL.

Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania with Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. LAMB with Mr. MORSE of Wisconsin.

Mr. MCHENRY with Mr. NEEDHAM.

Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. OLMSTED.

Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH.

Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GUDGER with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. ROUSE with Mr. STEPHENS of California.

Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. VREELAND.

Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina with Mr. WOOD of New Jersey.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. WILDER.

Mr. MOORE of Texas with Mr. HAYES (transferable).  
 From May 9 until further notice:  
 Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. FULLER.  
 From May 9 until May 24, inclusive.  
 Mr. GOEKE with Mr. BARTHOLOTT.  
 From May 12 until further notice:  
 Mr. KONOP with Mr. MATTHEWS.  
 From May 12 ending in three weeks:  
 Mr. LATTA with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.  
 From May 9 to May 16:  
 Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. LANGLEY.  
 From this date until further notice:  
 Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD (transferable).  
 For two weeks:  
 Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana with Mr. CARY.  
 Until Monday:  
 Mr. BROWN with Mr. DALZELL.  
 For this day (Friday):  
 Mr. EVANS with Mr. BATES.  
 Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. PROUTY.  
 Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask how am I recorded as voting?  
 The SPEAKER. In the negative.  
 Mr. SLAYDEN. I wish to withdraw my vote, Mr. Speaker. I find I am paired with the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. TILSON, who is absent. I wish to vote "present."  
 Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I find I am paired with Mr. MOORE of Texas. I desire to change my vote. I voted "no."  
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.  
 The Clerk called the name of Mr. HAYES, and he answered "present."  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PRINTING AND BINDING, COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. BEALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BEALL].

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 160.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice be authorized to have such printing and binding done for the use of the committee as may be necessary during the Sixty-second Congress.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this committee is working.

Mr. BEALL of Texas. The committee will have its first meeting to-morrow. There has been a vacancy on the committee, which was filled only yesterday, I believe. The committee will begin its work to-morrow, and it intends to prosecute that work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

RECIPROCITY WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege, and ask five minutes in which to state it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania rises to a question of personal privilege, and asks five minutes in which to address the House.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, in some remarks which I made on this floor on May 4 I referred to a conversation I had had with the then Secretary of State, Mr. Root, shortly following his visit to South America, wherein I made the observation that our party had been able to make some reciprocity treaties with these Republics, having in mind that we did have a treaty with Brazil once, which was afterwards abrogated, leaving us at her mercy in regard to the price of coffee which we imported from that country. It was my intention to emphasize in my remarks that I would be in favor of real reciprocity, namely, the exchange of free markets for noncompetitive products, because the exchange of markets for competitive products under the different conditions which may obtain in the two countries can not be real reciprocity. A paragraph of my impromptu remarks, containing certain figures which were used in a general collateral way, has been quoted by the Philadelphia Record in the narrow spirit of calling attention to the fact that my figures were not exactly accurate, but ignoring entirely the spirit of my contention. It does not matter what are the exact figures of our exports to and imports from Brazil. I could not wish to deceive my hearers in that respect, because the exact figures can be obtained from the Bureau of Statistics,

but I do not propose to have my argument and the real pith of my contention belittled or ignored by even so conspicuous and ambitious an exponent of free trade as the Philadelphia Record; and to make my point clear I beg leave to briefly state again the contention which I had in mind.

When James G. Blaine became Secretary of State he at once advocated a closer commercial union with the country south of us, and this Pan American Union became a reality and a success. Mr. Blaine found that 87 per cent of the imports from Central and South America were free of duty, while nearly all of our exports were subject to heavy duties there, and that many of the articles which we imported to this country from those States were subject to heavy export duties. Because of this, he recommended a reciprocity amendment to the McKinley bill. The so-called reciprocity clause of that bill provided:

That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the 1st day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country, as follows, namely: On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

As soon as the McKinley law went into effect negotiations were entered into with various Governments for the purpose of effecting treaties in accordance with the above provisions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks for two minutes more. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. By unanimous consent the gentleman will proceed for two minutes.

Mr. FOCHT. On April 1, 1891, the treaty which had been concluded with Brazil January 31 went into effect, while various other treaties were concluded with Spain, Santo Domingo, the German Empire, the Republic of Salvador, the British West Indies, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Honduras, with Austria-Hungary, and with France and her colonies. South America at once placed many of our commodities on the free list and reduced the duties on others 25 to 50 per cent. France and Germany were compelled to withdraw discrimination against our pork, and the treaties made with the 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere secured favorable concessions on over 2,000 different articles. These advantages were entirely destroyed by the repeal of the reciprocity clause in the Gorman-Wilson law, immediately following which repeal duties were again imposed upon goods imported from the United States to those countries with which such treaties had been made.

As the reference in my remarks alluded to was to our treaty with Brazil and our importation of coffee, I will at present only allude to that commodity, and I repeat again what I said on that day, and which the record denies, that Brazil has imposed an export duty, or what is practically an export duty or surtax, on her coffee. This has been explained in so able a manner and at such length in a recent speech by Mr. NORRIS that I will go no further than to use his statement that not only has Brazil, through the export tax or, as it is called, valorization scheme, restricted the amount of coffee exported, but is able to so control the price that whereas in December, 1908, the price at New York of Rio standard No. 7 coffee was 6½ cents per pound, it is now quoted at over 13 cents, or an increase in price of more than 100 per cent. Here, then, is a case where we might be able, if we had any basis upon which to make a trade, to conclude a real reciprocity treaty that would be of benefit to the American consumer. Brazil produces coffee; we do not produce coffee. We do produce, for instance, agricultural implements; Brazil does not. Let us be in a position, I say, to make Brazil give us certain concessions in return for the concession which we make in laying no duty upon her coffee. That would be an instance of genuine reciprocity, and that is the kind of reciprocity that Mr. Blaine believed in and the kind of reciprocity William McKinley believed in when he said:

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.



This, I contend, Mr. Chairman, is not free trade, but protection in its highest form, and because it is protection to our labor and industries, and because it would lower the price of any noncompetitive foreign production to our consumers, it is not wanted by the free-trade editors who would base their arguments upon a typographical or other immaterial error and ignore the spirit of the real contention. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I will also print as part of my remarks the following letter:

THE CONGRESS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,  
Albany, N. Y., May 10, 1911.

Hon. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your esteemed favor of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of your speech delivered in the House of Representatives on April 20, for which I thank you.

I have read the speech carefully, and am so impressed with the able manner in which you have presented the facts therein contained that I would like to place the document in the hands of each of our subordinate assemblies, as I know they will appreciate it as much as I have. Therefore if you could spare us 100 copies it will enable us to have it read in each of our assemblies.

With all good wishes, I am, very truly, yours,

J. R. MANSION,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALA.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
May 12, 1911.

House concurrent resolution 8.

Extending congratulations to the people of Alabama and to the city of Mobile on the two hundredth anniversary of the founding and settlement of the city and port of Mobile.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the resolution passed by the Legislature of Alabama in regard to the bicentennial celebration at Mobile on May 26, 1911, be received.

The said resolution reads as follows:

"Senate joint resolution 52.

"No. 241.

"Whereas this year, 1911, is the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation and settlement of the city of Mobile, first capital of La Province de la Louisiane, in 1711, and

"Whereas the city of Mobile and her people are making preparation for celebrating the event: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate of Alabama (the house of representatives concurring), That the Legislature of Alabama does hereby request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama to bring the said anniversary celebration to the attention of Congress and the several departments of the United States Government and the representatives at Washington of foreign powers.

"Approved, April 6, 1911."

Be it further resolved, That the Congress of the United States acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of said resolution and appreciates the courtesy of the notice extended of that important event in the Nation's history.

Resolved further, That we commend the action of the city of Mobile in making preparations for this celebration. We regard that territory as one of the most valuable acquisitions of the Government and congratulate Alabama and the people of Mobile upon her growth as a city, and extend our best wishes for a successful celebration and a large attendance of patriotic American citizens.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the mayor of the city of Mobile in evidence of our appreciation of the work that will be done on May 26, 1911, in commemoration of the founding and settlement of our beautiful and progressive city on the Gulf.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask whether the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alabama has been formally laid before the House.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. I have it in my hand.

Mr. MANN. Has there been any official communication from the Legislature of Alabama to the House of Representatives?

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. The official communication was embodied in the resolution which has been read, and I also hold a certified copy of it in my hand.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the gentleman that before the House takes action upon the invitation it should be presented to the House.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. I take great pleasure in accepting the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois and in laying the invitation and the original resolution before the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is undoubtedly correct in his suggestion. The Clerk will read the invitation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas this year, 1911, is the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation and settlement of the city of Mobile, first capital of La Province de la Louisiane, in 1711; and

Whereas the city of Mobile and her people are making preparation for celebrating the event: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate of Alabama (the house of representatives concurring), That the Legislature of Alabama does hereby request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama to bring the said anniversary celebration to the attention of Congress and the several departments of the United States Government and the representatives at Washington of foreign powers.

Approved, April 6, 1911.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. CANNON rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to address the House?

Mr. CANNON. I do want about five minutes, but not strictly upon this resolution. I have no objection to the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Mr. ROTHERMEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution (H. Res. 161).

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 161.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor be authorized to have such printing and binding done for the use of the committee as may be necessary during the Sixty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice that a number of these resolutions have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Printing, which has promptly reported them back to the House. That is the proper method. However, I shall not object to this if the gentleman states that that committee proposes to proceed with hearings, or has already commenced hearings.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman, and thinks he ought to state to the House, that after to-day these resolutions will have to take the regular course and go to the committee where they belong, and we will live up to that unanimous-consent resolution.

Mr. ROTHERMEL. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] that our committee have already commenced work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD rose.

Mr. CANNON. Was the gentleman from Alabama thinking of making a motion to adjourn?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I was.

Mr. CANNON. I should like about five minutes in which to address the House, if the gentleman will withhold his motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois upon what subject he proposes to address the House?

Mr. CANNON. Touching the business of the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that is a very general proposition. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] if it is a personal matter I will have no objection to it, but if it is a matter that will bring on a general debate I do not care to go into it at this time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that it would, and I apprehend that it would not, but it touches the business of the House. It is not a matter personal to myself, except as I am a Member of the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I would prefer to have a matter of the discussion of the business of the House go over till a later day. I do not desire to be discourteous to the gentleman from Illinois, but I prefer not to have it come up at this time.

Mr. CANNON. Yet it is but 20 minutes after 1 o'clock; quite early. I could have gotten the time on one of these resolutions, but I apprehended—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I do not intend any discourtesy, and for a matter that was personal I would yield, but for a matter that involves the business of the House I can not do so at this time. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a little later I shall find a way under the rules of the House to submit an observation.

The SPEAKER. Pending the motion to adjourn, the Chair will submit the following personal requests.

The Clerk read as follows:

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois requests leave of absence for 10 days, on account of important business.

Mr. KONOP requests leave of absence until June 12, 1911, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. GRAY requests leave of absence for two weeks, on account of sickness.

Mr. PALMER requests leave of absence for two weeks, on account of illness.

Mr. HENSLEY requests leave of absence for two weeks, on account of sickness in family.

Mr. KOPP requests leave of absence until June 1, on account of important business.

Mr. THISTLEWOOD requests leave of absence for two weeks, on account of business.

Mr. DAVENPORT requests leave of absence for two weeks, on account of important business.

Mr. CLARK of Florida requests leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness.

## WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. GREGG of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers with the bill H. R. 5286, Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon; also the papers with the bill H. R. 27232, Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the requests be agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I think the gentleman had better let me have five minutes. There are a good many requests there that would be subject to division.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion that the House do now adjourn. I suppose that is in order pending these requests.

The SPEAKER. The motion to adjourn is undoubtedly in order.

Mr. CANNON. One moment, Mr. Speaker. I do not care to embarrass Members who make requests that ordinarily are granted by unanimous consent by making a motion, and I do not think that the motion to adjourn should embarrass them, in the event that it does. This will be apt two weeks from now, when the gentleman from Alabama attempts again to destroy the Monday for the discharge of the committees.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the several requests will be granted.

There was no objection.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolutions:

On May 8, 1911:

H. J. Res. 2. Making appropriations for the payment of certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-second Congress.

H. J. Res. 3. Making immediately available the appropriations for mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

On May 11, 1911:

H. J. Res. 38. To grant authority to the American Red Cross to erect temporary structures in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alabama that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KENDALL and by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 99, noes 49. So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 16, 1911, at 12 o'clock m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting to the House of Representatives information in response to House resolution 134 in regard to contracts let for Navy shoes (H. Doc. No. 49); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting correspondence in regard to rent of quarters for Government

officials in Cleveland, Ohio (H. Doc. No. 50); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Civil Service Commissioners, transmitting a list of useless papers on file in the commission and recommending that they be destroyed (H. Doc. No. 51); to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State recommending change of wording in appropriation for contingent expenses of foreign missions for the current and ensuing fiscal years (H. Doc. No. 52); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to paying for articles lost to exhibitors at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash. (H. Doc. No. 53); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting with a favorable recommendation a draft of a bill reenacting section 3287, Revised Statutes, relating to distilled spirits (H. Doc. No. 54); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 14), approving the constitution formed by the constitutional conventions of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 33), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1845) granting a pension to Vina Lindenbower, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 9317) to provide a tactical organization for the mobile forces of the United States and to increase the efficiency of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9318) to confer jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals in cases arising under the laws relating to patents for inventions to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 9319) to admit to the mails as second-class matter periodical publications issued by and under the auspices of benevolent and fraternal societies and trades unions; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 9320) appropriating \$5,000 for the construction of a test well in precinct 12, in the county of Quay, in the Territory of New Mexico; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9321) to facilitate prompt action on final proof on homestead entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 9322) to establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 9323) relative to the transportation of milk; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 9324) to regulate the issue of securities by transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies engaged in interstate commerce, for the purpose of better protecting the people against unreasonable rates and charges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 9325) to provide for acquisition by condemnation of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for the purpose of fortification and coast defense; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9326) to provide for the naturalization of aliens who have served or shall serve for one enlistment of four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or for



four years in the Naval Auxillary Service; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9327) providing for compensation to employees of the Government suffering personal injuries while working on the Panama Canal or Panama Railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia): A bill (H. R. 9328) to amend "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," approved June 1, 1910; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia), a bill (H. R. 9329) to provide for the extension of Calvert Street, Cleveland Avenue, Rock Creek Drive, Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-ninth Street, and Thirtieth Street NW., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9330) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUCKER of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 9331) to provide for an appropriation to exterminate pests destructive of the alfalfa plant; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9332) to provide for the mileage of Philippine soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE FOREST: A bill (H. R. 9333) to donate to the State of New York the brass fieldpieces and one brass howitzer captured by Gen. Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 9334) for the relief of innocent purchasers of lands on White Earth Reservation in Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 9335) to enable the President to convene a national conference for the purpose of promoting concurrent action among the several States of the United States upon a uniform law for the protection, preservation, and conservation of the public health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NORRIS: Resolution (H. Res. 162) asking the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for certain information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 163) asking the President of the United States for certain information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PALMER: Resolution (H. Res. 164) restoring certain positions of House employees declared vacant by H. Res. 128; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. PETERS: Resolution (H. Res. 165) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information relative to the construction of public buildings; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolution (H. Res. 166) authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to investigate the office of Immigration Commissioner at the port of New York and other places; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FOWLER: Resolution (H. Res. 167) asking the Secretary of War to furnish certain information; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 168) asking for an investigation of the injury to or the destruction of life and property in the United States by foreign enemies; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BATHRICK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) to insure the protection of Government employees testifying before committees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SULZER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 95) proposing a convention between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada to prevent the further pollution of the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) to amend an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JACKSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) providing for an investigation for the purpose of collecting statistical data relating to the loss of life and property by fire in the United States, the reasonableness of rates charged for fire insurance, and the relation of such rates to the causes of fire losses, and making an appropriation to meet the expenses thereof; to the Committee on Appropriations.

# PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AKIN of New York: A bill (H. R. 9336) granting an increase of pension to Enos Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9337) granting an increase of pension to Edward Dugan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9338) granting an increase of pension to Henry Reiff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9339) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Fabings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9340) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9341) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Michaels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9342) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Muncaster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 9343) granting a pension to Hebe M. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 9344) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Hueston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 9345) granting an increase of pension to Levi C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 9346) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Hogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 9347) granting an increase of pension to H. Clay Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9348) granting an increase of pension to John Hanlon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIFENDERFER: A bill (H. R. 9349) granting an increase of pension to Francis Bartleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9350) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9351) granting an increase of pension to John Muster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9352) granting an increase of pension to James Arbuckle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9353) granting an increase of pension to Samantha McCracken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9354) granting an increase of pension to William Lockridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9355) granting an increase of pension to John Ent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9356) granting an increase of pension to Alfred P. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9357) granting an increase of pension to Austin B. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DODDS: A bill (H. R. 9358) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 9359) granting a pension to Edwin F. Zufelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 9360) granting an increase of pension to Cephas William Parr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9361) granting a pension to F. M. Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9362) granting a pension to Jacob Kuntz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9363) granting an increase of pension to William A. McNutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9364) granting an increase of pension to Robert Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUPRE: A bill (H. R. 9365) to remove the charges of desertion against Joseph Henry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 9366) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Mullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9367) for the relief of Alonzo D. Cadwallader; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9368) granting an increase of pension to John S. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARTMAN: A bill (H. R. 9369) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 9370) granting an increase of pension to Edward McDonald, alias John McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9371) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9372) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Beck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9373) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Chilcott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 9374) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9375) granting an increase of pension to Jesse B. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY: A bill (H. R. 9376) granting a pension to Mary Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9377) granting an increase of pension to George Welshmyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9378) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Heller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9379) granting an increase of pension to Davis Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 9380) granting a pension to Elizabeth McClane; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 9381) granting an increase of pension to William Strong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9382) granting an increase of pension to Maxime Boisvert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9383) granting an increase of pension to Michael Hance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 9384) granting a pension to Sarah B. Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9385) granting a pension to Mary J. Burriss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 9386) granting a pension to William Llewellyn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9387) granting an increase of pension to L. R. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 9388) granting an increase of pension to James D. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9389) granting an increase of pension to John D. Wales; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEPPER: A bill (H. R. 9390) granting a pension to Michael McNery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PICKETT: A bill (H. R. 9391) granting a pension to Agnes Dolvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9392) granting a pension to Margaret Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9393) to refund certain money paid into the Treasury of the United States by H. B. Glover Co. through erroneous assessment of duty upon imports; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 9394) for the relief of Manley Beals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9395) granting an increase of pension to Julia C. E. Hubbard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 9396) granting a pension to Evaline Clifton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 9397) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schaller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9398) granting a pension to Emma Schnette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9399) granting an increase of pension to David William Hess, alias William Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 9400) for the relief of Thomas Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9401) granting an increase of pension to R. F. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 9402) granting a pension to George Walters, sr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9403) granting a pension to Fannie Dunham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9404) granting a pension to Lucy B. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9405) granting a pension to William Hudson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9406) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Underkafer, alias Oliver H. Underbyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9407) granting an increase of pension to William D. Purcell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 9408) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Swartwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPEER: A bill (H. R. 9409) granting a pension to Mary Hetty Haight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9410) granting a pension to Lorinda D. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9411) for the relief of the heirs at law of Samuel A. Mountain; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 9412) granting an increase of pension to Moritz Schultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 9413) for the relief of the heirs at law of J. R. Welch; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 9414) granting an increase of pension to James L. Tinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William Wince (H. R. 2623) and David W. Brandt (H. R. 7725); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of business men of St. Joseph, Mo., to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of 40 residents of the twentieth New York congressional district, favoring a national department of health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: Papers to accompany bills granting pensions to Elizabeth Staffen (H. R. 3299) and Jake H. Wickert (H. R. 3301); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Resolutions by the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, of Washington, D. C., favoring the consideration of appropriation bills affecting the District of Columbia by the Committees on the District of Columbia of the Senate and House, instead of the Committees on Appropriation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONRY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, favoring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of 497 residents of Monroe County, State of New York, favoring the establishment of a national department of health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor, asking that the oleomargarine law be amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HANNA: Petitions of citizens of the State of North Dakota, protesting against raising the rates of postage on magazines, and of numerous citizens of Portal, N. Dak., favoring H. R. 5651, known as the Hanna bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of numerous farmers of the State of North Dakota, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of numerous citizens of the State of Oregon, against the Gardner anti-immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HINDS: Petition of Alice Pennington and numerous other residents of Portland, Me., favoring a national department of health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KENT: Petition for the relief of the heirs of Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, second lieutenant, United States Army; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Resolutions of the Brightwood (D. C.) Citizens' Association, indorsing bill (H. R. 1672) providing for the construction of a Lincoln highway from the White House, Washington, D. C., to the battle field of Gettysburg; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LEWIS: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Jennie R. W. Vollmer; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bills for the relief of William Strong, Midland County, Mich.; Maxine Boisvert, Company G, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry; and Michael Hance, Lewiston, Mich.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: Petition of Philomene Laroche and 46 other citizens of the State of Maine, favoring the establishment of a national department of health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Petition of citizens of Brinkley, Ark., favoring Senate bill 3776 (61st Cong., 2d sess.), or some similar measure, placing the regulation of express companies and other common carriers in the hands of Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petitions of Newport Lodge, No. 119, International Association of Machinists, urging the passage of the resolution calling for investigation of the "Taylor system" of shop management; Lodge 19 and other lodges of International Association of Machinists in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, to check an attempt to reduce the standard of efficiency in the navy yards, which also means a reduction of wages for machinists; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PALMER: Resolutions of Washington Camp No. 29, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Bowmanstown, Pa., favoring the enactment of the illiteracy test; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SABATH: Resolutions of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., favoring free raw sugar or a large reduction of tariff on both raw and refined sugars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of New York City, favoring the passage of House bill 4412, known as the reciprocity bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Ebenezer Swartwood, of Buffalo, N. Y.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TUTTLE: Resolutions of the Mercer County Central Labor Union, of Trenton, N. J., requesting the investigation by Congress of the arrest of John J. McNamara at Indianapolis, Ind.; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WILLIS: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 8467) for relief of the legal representatives of William E. Tarbutton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, May 15, 1911.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. CULBERSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a schedule of useless papers on the files of the commission which are not needed in the transaction of public business and have no permanent value or historical interest.

The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURNHAM]. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment of the committee on the part of the Senate.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8) relative to the receipt of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Alabama in regard to the bicentennial celebration at Mobile on May 26, 1911, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition from the secretary of the United Anglers' League, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also a petition of the United Anglers' League, of Greater New York, praying for the establishment of a cod hatchery adjacent to New York City, which were referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., favoring the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Mountain Grove Church, of Brookgap, Va., and a petition of the Mothers' Club of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Scranton, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation for the suppression of the opium evil, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of members of the Belleville District of the St. Louis German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remonstrating against the recent action of the Senate in permitting WILLIAM LORIMER to take his seat in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a memorial of sundry Indians of the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn., remonstrating against the enactment of certain legislation recommended by a delegation of Indians from that reservation who are now in the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the New York Mercantile Exchange, praying that an investigation be made by the Department of Agriculture relative to the condition of frozen and dried eggs, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Henderson County, Ill., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Cheshire County Pomona Grange, No. 6, Patrons of Husbandry, of Keene, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Fortnightly Club of Keene, N. H., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Second Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Concord, N. H., and a petition of the Congregational Unitarian Society of Andover, N. H., praying for the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Frank Jones Brewing Co., of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Ashland, Colebrook, East Swanzey, and Keene, all in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE. I present a resolution adopted by the Commercial Club of Brockton, Mass., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on boots and shoes. I ask that the memorial be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas the boot and shoe manufacturing industry is one of the most important in the Nation, with a yearly output valued at more than \$400,000,000; and

Whereas the workers in this industry earn more than \$100,000,000 annually, and the dependents upon these wages number more than 1,000,000 people; and

Whereas a bill known as House bill 4413, now before our National Congress, contains a provision for admitting into this country almost all kinds of leather and shoes absolutely free of duty; and

Whereas the passage of the said provision would put our shoe industry and our shoe workers in competition with the product and the workmen of foreign countries; and

Whereas the wages paid to the workmen in foreign countries average less than 45 per cent of the wages paid here in Brockton; and

Whereas the distance of these manufacturing countries is no protection, in that goods may be shipped from England to Massachusetts, for instance, as quickly and as cheaply as they could be sent from Massachusetts to the Middle West; and

Whereas the passage of the said provision must mean either reduced wages here to meet the competition, or failing to meet it, a greatly reduced volume of business; and

Whereas we can not believe that the members of either political party want to imperil a great industry; and

Whereas we believe this enactment would mean a tremendous loss to our own Brockton people and to people elsewhere who are directly and indirectly dependent upon this industry: Be it

Resolved, That this business, the manufacturers, and the workmen who are engaged in it, and those who are dependent upon both, should be protected; that the present duty of 10 per cent is as small as can safely be made and still protect the exceedingly high-wage scale paid and the industry itself; that we, the members of the Commercial Club of the city of Brockton, for ourselves and our city, do respectively protest against the passage of that part of House bill 4413 which would abolish duty or reduce it below the present rate of 10 per cent;